



OUR MOTTO.—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Volume 2.—No. 34.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, Dec. 25, 1841.

Whole Number 138

## THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

BY JOHN TAYLOR,

Editor and Proprietor.

At the corner of Water and Main Street,  
Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.

TERMS.—\$2.00 in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, one insertion, \$1.

Every subsequent insertion, 37 1/2 cents.

Advertisements will be made to yearly subscribers.

Letters must be addressed to the Editor.

(John Taylor.) POST PAID, to receive attention.

(From Frost's Pictorial History of the United States.)

### FIRST EMIGRATION OF FOREIGNERS TO NEW ENGLAND.

New England was settled by puritans, and from its earliest hour, it has retained much of the spirit, and sturdily maintained the leading principles of its founders. The puritans, it will be recollected, by the student of history, were the same men to whom England owed her first emancipation from the tyranny of the Stuart family—the same men whose political principles, sternly asserted, led to the revolution of 1688, and thus gave to our transatlantic progenitors whatever civil freedom they now enjoy—the same men whose descendants took the lead in the American revolution of 1776, and thus set an example, whose influence after overturning many ancient dynasties and changing the whole political aspect of Europe, is still felt in the more silent but certain progress of liberal principles, and the wider diffusion of equal rights.

In the year 1610, a congregation of these people, expelled by royal and ecclesiastical tyranny from their native country, England, had removed to Leyden, where they were permitted to establish themselves in peace under the ministry of their pastor, John Robinson. This excellent person may be justly regarded as the founder of the sect of Independents, or, as it is customary to call them in New England, Congregationalists. The most important feature in their ecclesiastical system is the independence of each church or congregation, of all bishops, synods, or councils, and its direct dependence on the head of the Christian church itself. The preaching of such a doctrine could not but offend the government of England. It drew upon the devoted heads of its disciples the most determined persecution from Elizabeth and James, and culminated in the death of Charles I., finally gave the ascendancy to the puritans.

It was to avoid the persecution of James that the English exiles composing Mr. Robinson's congregation, remained for ten years at Leyden. But, at the end of that period, the same pious views which had originally prompted their departure from England, incited them to undertake a more distant migration. The manner of the Dutch, and especially their neglect of a reverential observance of Sunday, made them apprehensive that the lapse of a single generation would obliterate every trace of the puritan character among their descendants. It was determined, therefore, to seek a new home in some foreign dependency of England. They at first cast their eyes upon Guinea, of which Raleigh had given a glowing description; but subsequently decided to seek an establishment in Virginia. Agents were despatched to England to obtain permission from the king. James, although desirous to promote the increase of the colony which had been planted under his auspices, was unwilling to sanction their religious opinions by taking them under his protection. The utmost he would promise was, to connive at their practices and refrain from molesting them. After accepting this precarious security, the pious from the Plymouth Company a grant of a tract of land, lying, as was supposed, within the limits of its patent, a partnership or joint stock company was formed, on disadvantageous terms, with certain merchants in London, in order to raise the funds necessary to defray the expenses of emigration and settlement. Two vessels were obtained; the Speedwell of sixty and the Mayflower of one hundred and eighty tons burthen; in which a hundred and twenty of their number were appointed to embark from an English port for America. These were to act as the pioneers of the whole congregation. They were destined to figure in the world's history as the celebrated Pilgrims of New England.

They sought retirement—isolation—an opportunity of founding a small community of puritans, where, apart from all the world, their peculiar doctrines could be transmitted from father to son, without attracting the notice of king or bishop. But they had a higher destiny.—They were, in fact, to become the most efficient among the founders of a great empire, in which their own principles should flourish for ages, and a more liberal system of religious freedom should be learned and taught by their descendants.

All things being prepared for the departure of this detachment of the congregation from Delt haven, where they took leave of their friends, for the English port of embarkation, Robinson and his people devoted their last meeting in Europe to an act of solemn and social worship, intended to implore a blessing from heaven upon the enterprise in which they were about to engage.

The pilgrims sailed from Delt haven on the 22d of July, 1620, for Southampton, whence, after remaining a fortnight, they sailed for America; but they were compelled by the bad condition of the Speedwell and the treachery of its captain, to put back twice before their final departure. The Speedwell was abandoned; a portion of the company who were dismayed at the evident dangers of the voyage, were dismissed, reducing their number to one hundred and one, including women and children. This company were all crowded into the Mayflower, which set sail from Plymouth on the 9th of September, 1620, bearing the founders of New England across the Atlantic. Never did so frail a bark carry so precious a burthen.

The voyage was long and boisterous, and the captain of their vessel, through ignorance or treachery, instead of landing them at Hudson's river, whither they were bound, carried them to the north as far as Cape Cod, where they arrived on the 11th of November. This district was not included in the patent which they had obtained in England; and to supply the want of a more formal title, they composed and signed a written constitution of government, recognising the authority of the English crown, and expressing their own combination into a body politic, (November 11th.) and their determination to enact all just and necessary laws, and to honor them by due obedience.—They then proceeded to elect John Carver for their governor; to serve for one year.

The selection of a spot for their settlement was attended with considerable difficulty and delay. On the 11th of November, some men were sent on shore to obtain wood and make discoveries; but they returned at night without having met with any person or habitation. On the 15th, Captain Miles Standish, the military leader of the colony, landed for the purpose of exploration with sixteen armed men, observed and followed some Indians without overtaking them; but coming upon a deserted village, they found and examined some graves, but found the arms and implements, which they found in them, undisturbed, because they would not be guilty of violating the repositories of the dead? But when they found a cellar, carefully lined with bark and covered with a heap of sand, in which four bushels of seed corn were well secured, after reasoning on the morality of the action, they took as much of the corn as they could carry, intending, when they should find the owners, to repay them to their satisfaction. This intention was subsequently fulfilled, and to the providential discovery of this seed corn they attributed the ultimate preservation of the colony. During the absence of this exploring party, the wife of William White, gave birth to a son, who, from the circumstance of his birth, was named Peregrine. He was the first Anglo-American born in New-England.

On the 6th of December, Carver, Bradford, Winslow, and Standish, with some men, embarked in a shallop and sailed round the bay in search of a place for a settlement. On landing they were saluted with a flight of Indian arrows; but a discharge of musketry speedily dispersed the assailants. A storm came on. The shallop lost its rudder, and was nearly shipwrecked. Reaching an island on the coast, they reposed themselves and kept the Christian Sabbath with the usual solemnities. The next day a harbor was found, which they deemed commodious, and the surrounding country was pleasant and well watered. They returned with the agreeable intelligence to their friends, and the ship was brought into this harbor on the 15th. The 18th and 19th were passed in exploring the land; and on the 20th, after imploring the divine guidance and protection, the people landed and commenced the settlement.—This day is still celebrated by the descendants of the pilgrims as the anniversary of New England's birth.

They gave the town the name of Plymouth, in remembrance of the hospitalities they had received at the last port in England from which they had sailed.—Their first operations consisting in measuring out the land to the different families, laying a platform for their ordinances and erecting habitations. It was not till the 31st of December, that they were able to celebrate the Sabbath, with its appropriate exercises, in a house on shore.

The hardships undergone by the people in exploring the bay and effecting a landing, sowed the seeds of fatal disease; their provisions were scanty; the winter was severe; and the Indians, remembering the kidnapping exploits of Hunt and others, were hostile. More than half the

colonists including John Carver, their governor, died before spring. Those who retained their strength were hardly sufficient to minister to the urgent wants of the sick and dying. In this employment, no one distinguished himself more than Carver, the governor. He was a man of fortune, who had spent all in the service of the colony, and readily sacrificed his life in discharging the humblest offices of kindness to the sick. He was succeeded by William Bradford, who was re-elected for many successive years, notwithstanding his remonstrance, that if this office were an honor, it should be shared by his fellow citizens, and if it were a burden, the weight of it should not always be imposed on him.

It appears that previous to the arrival of the pilgrims in New England, a sweeping pestilence had carried off whole tribes of natives, in the region where they had now settled. The traces of former habitation were apparent; but no Indians were found residing in their immediate vicinity. The spring, which restored health to the colonists brought them also an agreeable surprise, in the visit of some Indians whose disposition was friendly. The visit of Samoeet, whose pious intercourse with the English fishermen enabled him to salute them with "Welcome, welcome, Englishmen!" was followed by that of Massasoit, the principal sachem of the country, with whom the celebrated treaty was concluded, which was inviolably observed, for more than fifty years, and contributed, during that period, more than any other circumstance, to secure New England from the horrors of Indian warfare.

\* Robinson, although originally a follower of Brown, afterwards expressly disclaimed the name of Brownist for himself and his people.

† Belknap.

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

### PROSPECTIVE GRANDEUR OF AMERICA.

The future population, strength, and resources of this country have been subjects of speculation with statisticians and statesmen. Calculations of this kind have been wanting to determine or forebode the future of the nation. But even the most sagacious, as far as we have seen, has inadequately compassed the prospective grandeur of America. The calculations have fallen short of what might be anticipated; and the prophetic imaginings have been too vague to convey any definite impressions of absolute results. This, however, is a question which statistics can exemplify, and in such a manner as to render a prospective fact more brilliant and marvellous than the wildest range which imagination has taken in regard to it. We shall endeavor to explain our views on this subject, confining ourselves to rigid calculations and fair deductions.

In the increase of population in this country, two things are remarkable, its rapidity, and its uniformity. Nearly a century ago, Franklin stated that population nearly doubled itself once within every twenty-five years. The process of multiplication has been going on ever since; and according to the last census, it appears that it is now doubled in about every twenty-two years. This is an important fact, and renders the calculation of the population for future exact periods a thing of clear certainty.

Where a population has doubled itself so rapidly for such a length of time, it is evidence of the working of a principle, it ceases to be accidental, and hence uncertain in its nature. The population of France has doubled itself within a hundred and twenty years, and that of England in sixty. Either period is so long in itself, and the anterior periods required for the completion of the population of each of these countries so uncertain, that a satisfactory statement of their future increase of population may hardly be afforded. But, for the reasons we have stated, no such impediments to reasonable calculation on the subject applies to the country.

The results of continuing the calculation of the increase of population in this country, in geometrical ratio, are so vast, and of so distant a period, that it would seem safe and prudent not to venture stating them exactly. It would appear that the influence of this sober feeling when the spoke of their being three hundred millions of people in it in the course of ages. So far from many ages being required for this, the child is now born in this country who will see in it a population of more than three hundred millions. It may be argued that population here ceases to double itself at its present rate, when it reaches a high point—suppose one hundred millions. But this consideration is of no avail. For if we look at the means of the increment of population production, we shall find that it goes beyond numbers, the Methodist theory to the contrary notwithstanding. Two things establish the argumentation of population, a liberal form of government and national integrity being always secured. These

things are improving agriculture and mechanics. Now it is ascertained that agriculture has just begun to improve. It is a fact not less memorable than disgraceful, that agriculture has remained stationary from the age of Augustus Cesar almost to our own immediate time. Eight hundred years had not mended its rules or practices. Any one who will read Virgil's Georgics, and compare it with ordinary farming practice, will satisfy himself of this. Though gunpowder and alchemical tortures, heraldry and alchemy, cruelties and follies, occupied men's minds; though printing had been long discovered, and society had taken a civilized character, yet strange to say, the fund of rural art, the great necessity of the support of life, the production of food, was left to antiquity had known it. Had agriculture been as glorious as war, it would long since have fructified the four continents. But this greatness is now rendered susceptible of indefinite improvement. Chemistry, the creation of new years, analyzes soils and their productions—their distinct characters and natural adaptabilities. With a beauty and certainty that exhaust admiration, it places agriculture beyond the evils of ignorance and waste, and displays a sublime economy in its operations. Machinery, with ingenious forms, and thundering progress, comes to supersede, or fortify human hands. These united agencies will give to the science and practice of agriculture a magnificent scope and effect, a potential power of life sustenance, that surpasses alike the bounds of sober consideration or rhetorical fervor. The genius of mechanics, which has been started into new proportions by the liberal touch of the age, whose nature literally reaches to the clouds, has independently the second great effect on national destiny. Like the whirling spheres, it multiplies forms infinite in numbers and boundless. It begins with necessity and ends with luxury; it embraces every migration to bodily comfort, every striving to extend spiritual consolation. These two great forces, which have just had their new birth, are in the hands of humanity for development.

These forces will be quick in the growth of nations—not to retard the nation, but to retard the nation. We cannot then admit that there is going to be any retrogradation in the increase of population up to that period when it surpasses the supply of food—a period not necessary for us to anticipate; and whose difficulties it will be competent for our enlightened successors in the world's business to manage. The great science of the wealth of nations, as discovered by Adam Smith, being developed abroad, will rest on the prosperity of this country, accelerating its ratio of production, and consequently of increase of population. Immigration, which up to this time has merited consideration in these calculations, for the future need not be minded, the doubling process being so vast in its results as to diminish the force of such influence.

If then, it be allowed that population will go on to double itself for many years, as we have endeavored to show, it will produce much greater results than are anticipated. This will appear evident from the following statement:

The population in the United States was in 1810, 17,000,000; in 1820 it was 23,000,000; in 1830, 27,000,000; in 1840, 31,000,000; in 1850, 35,000,000; in 1860, 39,000,000; in 1870, 43,000,000; in 1880, 47,000,000; in 1890, 51,000,000; in 1900, 55,000,000; in 1910, 59,000,000; in 1920, 63,000,000; in 1930, 67,000,000; in 1940, 71,000,000; in 1950, 75,000,000; in 1960, 79,000,000; in 1970, 83,000,000; in 1980, 87,000,000; in 1990, 91,000,000; in 2000, 95,000,000.

It is not necessary to extend this calculation. We have not yet ascertained the limits of this country; we do not know its resources in all the arts which contribute to the support of life. But with such a population, all national and municipal efforts and achievements would be of corresponding extent. Cities, whose grandeur and glory defy parallel, will be spread over it. Design, aided by intellect and wealth, fortified by every conceivable means and working for the highest ends of communities, will take the place of accident, poverty and ignorance, which now rule. Magnificence and economy of plan, rapidity of execution, immensity of detail and aggregated splendor of multifarious combination, will mark public or municipal works. Millions of men, with hearts bent on some good and great purpose, can at once be concentrated. Added by mechanical "science," on the one hand, and the abundance of experience, they may set our precedents at defiance in the same way we set at defiance those of the first settlers. The wonderful silver lump of the present century now can in the future be thrown into a few years. Great capital and their tributaries can then be poured by force, rapidly and certainly. A greater than ancient Rome, which took seven hundred years to build, can, say, will be built in seven years. All sense and work being devoted to peace, intercourse, and production, society will be like the swelling ocean tide, casting up pearls on the shore. Its riches and beauties will surpass

press our circle of present inferences. We must take the principle of extension, and fearless of its results, we shall solve his problem.

The dogma of distance as it affects the mind, is already annihilated in the magnetic telegraph. An agent which circles the world several times each second, is now to be made the common carrier of thought. It neither sweats nor pants, breaks down, nor explodes, but like an ethereal spirit, it bears far and wide its armoured message. An empire of twelve hundred millions will be bound in such a chain of love and light.

### EXECUTION OF A POOR GERMAN BOY FOR MURDER.

Mrs. Child, in her "Letters from New York," gives an account of a poor German emigrant who was executed in that city and afterwards learned to be innocent. The case of the poor German is indeed very touching, and it is thus related by Mrs. C.:

A few years ago a poor German came to New York, and took lodgings, where he was allowed to do his own cooking in the same room with the family. The husband and wife lived in a perpetual quarrel. One day the German came into the kitchen with a clasp-knife and a man of potatoes, and began them for his dinner. The quarrelsome couple were in a more violent altercation than usual, but he sat with his back toward them, and being ignorant of their language, felt no danger of being involved in their dispute. But the woman, with a sudden and unexpected movement, snatched the knife from his hand and plunged it into his husband's heart. She had sufficient presence of mind to rush into the street, and scream murder.

The poor foreigner, in the meanwhile, seeing the wounded man reel, sprang forward to catch him in his arms, and throw out the knife. People from the street crowded in, and found him with the dying man in his arms, the knife in his hand, and the blood upon his clothes. The wicked woman swore in the most positive terms that he had been quarrelling with her husband, and had stabbed him with a knife. He always carried one. The unfortunate German knew too little of English to understand her accusation, or to tell his own story. He was dragged off to prison, and the true state of the case was made known through an interpreter; but it was not believed. Circumstantial evidence was exceedingly strong against the accused, and the real criminal score that she saw him commit the murder.

He was executed notwithstanding the most persevering efforts of his lawyer, John Anthon, Esq., whose convictions of the man's innocence were so plainly strong, that, from that day to this, he has refused to have anything to do with a capital case. Some years after this tragic event, the woman died and on her death-bed, confessed her agency in the fatal transaction; but her poor victim could receive no benefit from her repentance. Society had wantonly thrown away its power to atone for the grievous wrong.

Mrs. Child also gives the following affecting account of the execution of an innocent man in Missouri:

### Tragic Fate of Burton, in Missouri.

A young lady, belonging to a gentle and very proud family in Missouri, was beloved by a young man named Burton; but unfortunately her affections were fixed upon another, less worthy. He left her with a transient reputation. She was by nature energetic and high spirited; her family were proud, and she lived in the midst of a society which considered revenge a virtue, and named it honor.—Moved by this false popular sentiment, and her own excited feelings, she resolved to repay her lover's treachery with death. But she kept her secret so well, that no one suspected her purpose, though she purchased pistols, and practised with them daily.

Mr. Burton gave evidence of his strong attachment by renewing his attentions when the world looked most coldly upon her. His generous kindness won her shining heart, but the softening influence of love did not lead her to forego the dreadful purpose she had formed. She watched for a favorable opportunity, and shot her betrayer when no one was near to witness the horrible deed.

Some little incident excited the suspicion of Burton, and he induced her to confess to him the whole transaction. It was obvious enough that suspicion would naturally fasten upon him, the well-known lover of her who had been so deeply injured. He was arrested, but succeeded in persuading her that he was in no danger. Circumstantial evidence was fearfully against him, and he soon saw that his chance was doubtful; but with affectionate magnanimity he concealed this from her. He was convicted and condemned.

A short time before the execution he endeavored to cut his throat; but his life was saved for the cruel purpose of taking it away according to the cold blooded barbarism of the law. Pale and wounded he

was hoisted to the gallows, before the gaze of a Christian community. The guilty cause of all this was almost frantic when she found that he had thus sacrificed himself to save her. She immediately published the whole history of her wrongs and her revenge. Her keen sense of wounded honor was in accordance with public sentiment; her wrongs excited indignation and compassion, and the knowledge that an innocent, magnanimous man had been so brutally treated; excited a general revulsion of popular feeling. No one wished for another victim, and she was left unpunished, save by the dreadful records of her memory.

### A HEBREW GENTLEMAN.

The following is a beautiful account of a beautiful character. It is written by Col. Yeadon of Charleston, for the *Charleston Courier*.

Mr. Abram Levy is an honor to his tribe, and one of the worthiest and most esteemed citizens of Richmond. He emigrated from Amsterdam and arrived at Boston, in 1817, and some time after settled in Richmond, bringing with him a wife and eight children, his whole fortune consisting of twenty-three dollars worth of merchandise in a soap box. He is now 75 years of age, and is the ancestor of 8 children, 63 grand children, and 16 great-grand children, and 16 of his descendants are in Texas. By honest industry he has amassed a handsome independence, and makes a noble use of it.—His whole life has been a series of noble charities, and his aims, like those of Cornelius, will certainly go up as a memorial to Heaven. He is wont to say that he made his money in Richmond, and Richmond is entitled to and shall always have its liberal expenditures. A short time since, although an Israelite, firm in the faith of his fathers, he bought up a large quantity of Sunday School Books at Auction, and distributed them among the Sunday Schools of Christian brethren; and his private benevolences are innumerable, as are also his ever ready contributions to works and enterprises of public benefit. In one instance, I learn, he bought at auction, for several thousand dollars, the real-estate of a merchant who had failed; and in remembrance and requital of some early kindness, sold to the worthy gentleman, "Don't move; remain in your house with your good family and repay me, without interest, when you are able." It is really grateful to the American heart, to hear him descend on the blessings he enjoys in this land of liberty and equal rights, as contrasted with the oppression and hardships endured by the less favored inhabitants of European countries—it is enough to make one blush for those Americans, who speak of themselves as oppressed beyond endurance, and reduced to the condition of Russian serfs or Turkish slaves. He indulges occasionally in humor, &c. It was my good fortune to dine with him *en famille*, and he literally killed the fatted calf, for me, giving me a sumptuous repast, and his family of the second and third generations, vying with him in kindness and attention, and one of his grand-daughters, a fit representative of Israel's Rebecca, regaling me with rich vocal and instrumental music. After our repast, I was much gratified with hearing him and his family pour out, in chant and recitation, their grace after meat, or return of thanks, in the Hebrew tongue.

The chant was as follows:

"There is none like our God! There is none like our Lord! There is none like our King! There is none like our Savior! Who is like our God! Who is like our Lord! Who is like our King! Who is like our Savior! We will give thanks to our Lord. We will give thanks to our King. We will give thanks to our Savior. Blessed be our God! Blessed be our Lord! Blessed be our King. Blessed be our Savior! Thou art our God! Thou art our Lord! Thou art our King! Thou art our Savior! Thou wilt save us! Thou wilt arise and have mercy on Zion for the time to favor her, yea, the appointed time, approaches!"

From the beautiful and touching recollections, I gleaned the following: "Thou opened thy hand and satisfied the desire of every living thing! Blessed art thou O Lord! who givest food unto all, through thy abundant mercy."

After dinner, the benevolent old gentleman took me to his chamber, which was enriched with a fine collection of paintings, rare old medals and coins, and ancient books—and among his paintings, with characteristic liberality, was to be found "The Virgin and the Holy Child." Among the antiquities he showed me, was an old in honor of Cicero, and a silver Shalch, 3300 years old, with the Hebrew inscription—"The Holy of Holies—Jerusalem our Israel." I took leave of the kind hearted old man and his interesting family, with the prayer, "May the blessing of the God of Israel rest on you and your household," and satisfied that I had met with an Israelite indeed, in whom there was no guile, and in whose bosom Christian charity burned with a living flame.







fection that your vigilant eye will never allow while the dearest rights and privileges of a noble people are in jeopardy. We know not what charges will be preferred against us as grounds for the repeal of our charters, or we would delight to expose their impotence and fallacy. It is remarkable that in our case we are often necessitated to illustrate and defend truths so obvious in their nature and bearing that they would cover an objector with shame and contempt, that should dispute them before any other people. And we are often obliged to prove the validity of covenants and charters that would have been entered into with any other people than the Latter day Saints. The experiment is however to be made, whether compacts solemnly entered into and charters sacredly given, involving in their validity interests too broad and deep and extensive for human utterance to define, shall be as sacredly observed.

Distant nations are making careful inquiry to know whether there is sufficient virtue in our general and state governments to preserve their pledged faith inviolable. The State of Illinois may repudiate and incur the just distrust of foreigners for a failure to pay some dollars and cents justly due, but superlatively more insignificant is such a disgrace in comparison with that which will accrue from the repeal of the Nauvoo charters. It is indeed true that the Nauvoo charters confer upon us great and valuable privileges and render them perpetual.

In return for these great privileges we have never been ungrateful or deficient in contributing to the common weal of the State. We have done more to convert the wide waste of her idle soil into valuable products, and to call into her borders a greater increase of population comprised of the best artisans, mechanics and husbandmen than any other people of the State under similar circumstances. We have been continually calling to eastern and southern citizens and industrious foreigners, by our epistolary communications and by a thousand living voices to come and settle in the State of Illinois. We have discouraged nobody with the phantom of oppressive taxation. We have endeavored to persuade emigrants that lynching and mobocracy so prevalent in some parts of the West would never be fostered by the authorities of Illinois. We have furnished a specie paying market for the products of farmers living a hundred miles in the interior. In times of drought our mills have ground the wheat of our citizens coming 80 or 100 miles. Our mechanics have been called for and dispersed abroad in adjoining counties, in order to multiply the conveniences of civilized life. And our farmers have reaped down the harvest fields of hundreds and thousands of acres, that must else have wasted or depreciated in the hands of the old citizens. And we can say in verity that during our short sojourn in this State under the simple canopy of our charter we have contributed more to the growth and temporal prosperity of the State of Illinois and her citizens than to our own. The years we have been here have been to us pregnant with sacrifice. While we have been dispensing abroad our wealth, the old citizens have been gathering it in and treasuring it up. Our gold and silver and our industry have enhanced the value of lands to a great distance around us, and quickened the energies of the people to industry. Under the sacred assurance of chartered privileges to be perpetuated, we have invested our substance, yeasted our living. We have erected many public buildings at an immense expense with mills &c. Our citizens have entered into companies and associations and the wholesome and profitable operations of these companies cannot be closed up short of several years, much less can they be carried on without liability to a total dissolution and confusion, if the chartered privileges, under the sanction of which they originated shall be taken away.

Many seem to mistake the nature of the charter and consider it a conditional instrument and if these conditions are not complied with it is thereby supposed to be liable to be repealed. But this is very wide of the truth. The constitution of the State of Illinois or of any other State cannot be abrogated in consequence of being violated or infringed by the legislature of Illinois. The charter of Nauvoo cannot be repealed in consequence of being violated even a thousand times in the grossest manner because a repeal was no part of the penalty conditioned in the instrument or charter. It would be no other than an ex-post-facto law that should inflict a penalty, that the transgressor could not possibly be advertised of.

We shall consider a repeal of our charter highly oppressive and we believe the like unheard of. If we have infringed the charter in any way or many ways, we refuse not to submit to any penalty prescribed by the laws of the land where properly adjudicated. But we know there is no such penalty as repeal. And now to conclude; unconscious of the least disloyalty to the State of Illinois or of any infractions of her charters and knowing that we have contributed liberally to the wealth and prosperity and good order of the State; and knowing that a repeal of our charter would be no better than letting loose a horde of wolves and carnivorous beasts upon an unguarded flock of sheep and tender lambs, and being assured that the legislature of Illinois also know perfectly that we above all people need theegis of chartered protection, because we have already been kidnapped, whipped, robbed and one of their own senators stands indicted for the murder of two of our best men.

Therefore they cannot cast us into a den of lions without State arms, laws, and ordinances and be ignorant of the natural consequences of such an act. And the sin be upon their own heads and the head of their abettors if they will do it. The Lord is our light, whom shall we fear? therefore let us be as bold and as steadfast as Daniel, and peradventure the fury of the lions will be stayed until their fangs rest upon our ungodly enemies.

Should the Legislature repeat our charter, we shall be obliged in self defence to spread the details of our unparalleled wrongs to the extremities of the nation and the world, and then into the ears of the Lord of Sabaoth. But we will not believe that they will do it. The injustice, cruelty, and barbarity of such an act, is too appalling for us to entertain such a thought concerning them—surely before they take such a step, they will wipe away the murdered blood that cleaves to the violated faith of the State. Or will they say to the murderers of the Smiths and their numerous apologists: see the Sovereign State of Illinois have held in our custody the mormon leaders, while defenceless for you to shoot at, and we have taken away the State arms from the balance of the mormon fraternity, and last, but not least of all, we have taken all that is in our power to do, the protection of chartered laws and ordinances, and now what hind their destruction of the mormons, now this is your hour and the power of darkness. Quick! let the hideous yell of massacre, arson and rape sound through the peaceful city of Nauvoo, followed with billows of horror, agony and death, in every mormon abode. What more could a bloody mob ask of a State than they will have done when they take away our charters. O Illinois, art thou such a wretch or callous? O Brutus is it thou that friend that gave us the hasty welcome and liberal charter? so changed!—O dash at the thought! From the very day of such an act, let no chaplain invoke the benediction of the heavens upon you henceforth. Let the day itself be blotted from your State Journal as a day of delirium and insanity, when the brutal current of passion, humanity, and justice were stayed in their natural channels. But if thou wilt do the unnatural deed to thy friend and loyal child, and still claim the attributes of humanity and justice then rest assured, as the Lord God of Israel sit upon his eternal throne, the gallows prepared for Mordecai shall one day be thy own.

Now Mr. Babbitt the house of Israel have made you their wate-man; therefore give the pump a certain sound, fear not them that can kill the body only, but rather fear him that can cast both soul and body into hell. Dear Sir: see to it that thy shirts are clear, and we are persuaded better things of you though we were wrong.

Therefore let us have a whole unaltered charter—give our best regards to Mr. Babbitt, your colleagues and our friend, accept my personal respects and believe me truly yours, in behalf of the city council and of the Twelve.

ORSON SPENCER.  
A. W. Babbitt Esq.

Great of London.—We are apt to imagine here in the United States that the growth of our towns and cities greatly surpasses in rapidity and extent those of any part of the old world. Some facts about London would seem to contradict this notion. It is stated, for instance, in a recent report to the Government, that in a little more than twelve years, twelve hundred new streets have been added to London, which is at the rate of 100 streets a year.

These 1200 new streets front in 45,000 houses, most of them built on a large and commodious scale, and in a style of superior comfort. With all this wonderful increase, it is said, that the demand for houses instead of diminishing, continues to increase, and that while in many houses of the interior the number of unoccupied houses is augmenting, scarcely a new street in London is finished, before almost every house in it is fully occupied.

One great reason assigned for the rapid growth of London, is the extraordinary facility, economy and despatch with which people are now transported over Railroads terminating there. Owing to this cause, it is estimated that the daily influx of individuals is five times greater than it was fifteen years ago.

London is now about forty miles in circumference, and numbers more than ten millions of inhabitants.—V. L. American

of Nauvoo, and why such insidious distinctions exist in their minds in relation to the city charters, sir, if the grievances set forth by the gentlemen from Union and Jefferson, exist at Nauvoo, why I ask sir has not the table of this hall been loaded down with petitions from the inhabitants of Hancock county, and from the county joining to Hancock, setting forth their oppression and grievances; or why sir, has not the delegation from the military tract manifested so deep an interest as the gentlemen from Union, and Jefferson, sir I think from the development of their spirits they would cast their votes to exterminate the Mormons, but we are told by the gentleman from Union that no city council has abused their powers as the city of Nauvoo has, sir I think the gentlemen are mistaken; if they will take the trouble to read the reports of appealed cases they will find that not only other cities but that State Legislators have frequently passed unconstitutional ordinances and laws and I am not mistaken, the gentlemen were members on this floor last session, when laws were passed by the combined wisdom of this State, which has since been declared void by the Federal court, why then should not Congress or the Federal government repeal the constitution of this State for violation of her constitutional powers, sir, city charters stand in the same relation to a State as the State of Illinois to the Federal government, it is a grant of civil power to make laws or ordinances and regulate Police over a certain portion of the State, so with the States, they have the right to Legislature in all matters not infringing on the rights of the general government, but what course does the general government take if the States pass laws that conflict with the constitution of the Federal government, why sir, they refer the laws so passed to the judiciary of the Federal government, and if the States have over-reached their Legislative rights they declare the same void, so I contend should be the course pursued with respect to cities within the States, who derive their powers to make laws within their corporate limits from the States governments, if they pass laws repugnant to the constitution of the State or of the United States then let such ordinance or by-laws be brought before the regular judiciary of the States by an appeal—which are always provided for in their charters, and sir, this has been the course pursued in relation to all city charters except the city of Nauvoo, and why make the exception, why sir, the reason is plain, more excitement can be made by raising the cry of Mormonism! Mormonism! Mormon oppression!!! sir, I hope that in our deliberation that time will not be used any more; there is no such charters spread upon our statute book of this state, as Mormon charters, sir, I would inform the gentlemen that there is in the city of Nauvoo many noble citizens who are not Mormons, whose rights are as sacred as any portion of the citizens of this State, therefore I shall sustain the amendment.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CITY COUNCIL.  
Regular Session—December 14, 1844.  
A letter was read from the Recorder Willard Richards, and Thomas Hullock was accepted as clerk for the time being.

The bills of Messrs. W. H. Rolison and S. M. Marr were allowed as amended.

The bill of John P. Green was referred to the committee on claims.

An ordinance to locate an alley on block sixty nine and other alleys or lanes.

An ordinance incorporating the Seventies Library and Institute Association.

An ordinance to amend an ordinance, entitled, an ordinance to erect a dam in the Mississippi river and for other purposes, passed December 8th 1843.

Petition of Samuel Bent and 21 others for permission to Newell Knight to make a dam in the Mississippi, ordered to be laid on the table.

Petition of Benjamin Warrington and four others to open the street next east of Speers street between Parley and Young streets, was granted.

The bill of J. H. Hale for \$43.25 for assessing and collecting in third ward, was allowed.

The bill of Hiram Kimball for 1029 lbs. salted beef was allowed \$30.60.

Bill of Grubb & Rieckel of \$57.81 was referred to Gen. Rich and Col. Kimball.

It was motioned and carried that the Trustees in Trust be indemnified in their claims on the city.

It was motioned and carried that the Treasurer audit the accounts presented to him by the Trustees in Trust, and give them receipts for the same.

the burying ground, also that they be instructed to find out the boundary line of the old burying ground, and to make the same decent by fencing it out.

It was motioned and carried that the Mayor fill up the vacancies of Regents and Registrar in the Nauvoo University when he appointed Mr. John Taylor Registrar, and Daniel H. Wells, N. K. Whitney, Wm. Marks, Geo. Miller, Brigham Young, Amasa Lyman John T. Barnett, Charles C. Rich, Heber C. Kimball, Professor Orson Pratt, Orson Hyde, Willard Richards, Daniel Spencer, George A. Smith, Gustavus Hills, Jonathan H. Hale, Reynolds Cahoon, Parley P. Pratt, Jonathan C. Wright, Phineas Richards, Edward Hunter, Franklin Richards, and James M. Monroe to be the Regents in said University.

It was motioned and carried that the treasurer give orders to the councilors to the amount of their dues.

Adjourned until next Regular Session.

DANIEL SPENCER, Mayor.  
Willard Richards, Recorder.

An Ordinance incorporating the Seventies Library and Institute Association.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Nauvoo, that Brigham Young, Joseph Young, George A. Smith, Levi W. Hancock and such others as may be associated with them, are hereby incorporated, to be known by the name of the Seventies Library and Institute Association, with perpetual succession, and shall have all corporate powers to sue and be sued, to plead and be impleaded, to defend and be defended, to purchase, hold, sell, or lease estate real or personal to any amount, to have a common seal, which they may alter, or amend at pleasure, and shall have, exercise and enjoy, all powers, rights, and privileges which appertain to like corporate bodies.

Sec. 2. That the capital stock of said Association shall amount to \$10,000 which may be increased to any amount by a vote of the majority of the Stockholders present, at a meeting called for that purpose by the President of the Association, who shall give at least one month's notice thereof; which capital stock shall be divided into shares of five dollars each.

Sec. 3. That the books of the Association shall be opened for subscription on the 20th day of December A. D. 1844; and when two hundred dollars shall have been subscribed, the stockholders shall elect a board of seven trustees, who shall have power to hold their office during good behavior, and Lord of trustees shall constitute the law-making department of said Association, with full power and authority to make, ordain, establish, and execute all such laws and ordinances as they may deem necessary for the benefit, government and regulation of said Association, not repugnant to the constitution of the United States or the constitution of this State.

Sec. 4. That the board of trustees shall have power to appoint a Librarian, Registrar, and such other officers as may be necessary, to prescribe their duties, and remove them from office at pleasure.

Sec. 5. That the board of trustees shall have power to require, of all officers appointed in pursuance of this act, bonds with such penalty and security as may be deemed expedient, for the faithful performance of their respective duties; and also to require, of all officers appointed as aforesaid, to take an oath for the faithful performance of the duties of their respective offices.

Sec. 6. That the President of the Association, shall have power to fill all vacancies in the board of trustees, that may occur from the absence of any member, by appointment; a majority of whom shall form a quorum to do business.

Sec. 7. That in case of the death, removal, resignation, or neglect to serve of any one or more of the trustees, their place shall be filled by vote of a majority of the stockholders present at a meeting called for that purpose, upon a notice of at least four weeks by the President of the Association; and in case of the neglect or refusal of the President to give notice, the duty of giving notice shall devolve upon a majority of the trustees.

Sec. 8. That it shall be the duty of the Librarian, under the direction of the President, to receive in payment for stock, useful books, maps, charts, globes, models, and scientific instruments, also paintings, engravings, sculptures, and all other useful and curious specimens of the Arts and Sciences also all kinds of natural curiosities and Antiquities.

Sec. 9. That the board of trustees shall provide for the erection of all buildings, observatories, &c. that they may deem necessary for the benefit of the Association.

Sec. 10. That each member of the Association shall be entitled to one vote for each share which he may actually hold and shall be allowed to vote by proxy.

Sec. 11. This ordinance to be in force from and after its passage.

PASSED DECEMBER 14, 1844.  
DANIEL SPENCER, Mayor.  
Willard Richards, Recorder.

An ordinance to amend an ordinance, entitled, an ordinance to erect a dam in the Mississippi river and for other purposes, passed December 8th 1843.

Be it ordained by the city council

of the city of Nauvoo, that the successors of Joseph Smith mentioned in said ordinance are those who succeed him in the office of Trustee in Trust in the church of Jesus Christ of Latter day Saints.  
Passed December 14th, 1844.  
DANIEL SPENCER, Mayor.  
Willard Richards, Recorder.

An ordinance to locate an alley on block sixty nine, and other alleys or lanes.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the city council of the city of Nauvoo that there be an alley located through block 69, two blocks wide, on the North side of the centre of the original State Road running east and west and where the road is now located, where it is now fenced, and to be called Chase Alley.

Sec. 2. And be it also ordained that also all lanes or alleys that have been opened through blocks by the consent of the owners of land or otherwise shall not be closed up, without the consent of all the owners on each side.

This ordinance to be in force, from and after its passage.

PASSED DECEMBER 14TH, 1844.  
DANIEL SPENCER, Mayor.  
Willard Richards, Recorder.

THE FOUNDRY.

We understand the Iron Foundry recommences operations about these days. This is as it should be; every trade, (i. e. honest ones) should live, and that helps the people live.

"By industry we live;  
"By commerce we thrive."

FENCING.

One word of advice to my pupils:—Gentlemen—you would do well to claim and exercise the privilege of scholars. The balance of my communication is to inform the remainder of the citizens, that they are welcome to attend my school gratis, the balance of the winter.

H. STANLEY.

Dec. 25, 1844.

SEXTON'S WEEKLY REPORT.

MONDAY, DEC. 23, 1844.

Naw-ven Tena, (Pottawatomie tribe); 55y; lung fever.

Dizabeth Sprague, 1y, 4m; canker.

Total, 2.

Dec. 16, 1844.

Maria Durabum, 1y, 4m; fever.

Total, 1.

W. D. HUNTINGTON.

NAUVOO BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT.

WE the undersigned subscribers having opened an extensive wholesale and retail shoe shop, on the north side of Mulholland street, next door to A. Davis' store, where we intend making Boots and Shoes and supplying merchants and others with the best articles that can be offered in the Western country, on the most reasonable terms.—Please call and examine for yourselves.

G. Hides and Produce taken in exchange.

W. B. RUST,

THOS. MATTHEWS,

CHAS. C. DAVIS,

MOSES GRAY.

Nauvoo, Dec. 20, 1844—no 34-1f

IF YOU WANT TO ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURE SAVE YOUR ASHES AND SOAP GREASE.

THE subscriber intends keeping on hand, candles, hard and soft soap for sale, wholesale and retail, ashes, soap, grease, tallow, or country produce will be taken in exchange for soap or candles, at the soap factory lately occupied by R. R. Smith near the lumber yard, or at his store, near Yearsley's three story brick dwelling.

JAMES MENDENHALL.

Dec. 25, 1844—34-3m

ASSESSORS AND COLLECTORS NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Municipal Court, on the first Monday of January, 1845, for judgment against the following delinquent city lots and other lands for taxes and cost thereon, for the year 1843; and for an order to sell the said lands and city lot, to satisfy the same; and also notice is hereby given that on Monday the 20th day of January, 1845, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., all the aforsaid lands and city lots, against which judgment shall be obtained, and for the sale of which such order shall be made, will be exposed to public sale at the Recorder's office, for the amount of said taxes and cost thereon.

The following is a list of the delinquent lands and city lots in the third ward in the city of Nauvoo, for the year 1843.

Names.	Lots.	Block.	Other.	Cost.	Am't of Value.	Description of Lands.
Elihu Allen	43	5	Acres.	6	25	50 Kimball's Addition.
Joseph Castel	40	6		6	40	80 1 a south west corner.
Jefferson Tenick	53	4		6	37 1-2	75 3-4 north south 1-2.
Heirs of James Doyle				137	6 19,62 1-2	3225 n e q r sec 12 t 6 n r 9 w.
do do				40	6 5,00	1000 pt s e q r sec 12 t 6 n r 9 w.
Amos Fielding	43	5		7	6 87 1-2	173 pt n w q r sec 12 t 6 n r 9 w.
William Green	28	6		6	25	50 1 a pt south 1-2.
William Reuss	32	6		6	25	50 3-4 pt north 1-2.
Thomas Stevens	29	6		6	50	60 1 a south east corner.
George Walker	36	6		6	20	40 1 a pt south 1-2.
Heirs of John Williams				6	5,40	1000 e 1-2 s e q r sec 6 t 6 n r 8 w.
William Young	42	5		6	20	60 3-4 a pt south 1-2.
Clark				2	6 50	100 pt w 1 w q r sec 6 t 6 n r 8 w.
John Gilmore	3	9		6	37 1-2	75 Hibbard's Addition.
John A. Forges	1	6		6	37 1-2	75 do
James Gibson	3	14		6	15	30 do
David James	1	10		6	37 1-2	75 do
Wm. Jones	4	10		6	37 1-2	75 do
David La Baron	2	3		6	12 1-2	25 do
Thomas Mackey	2	2		6	20	40 north 1-2 do
Wm. A. Moore	4	9		6	25	50 east 1-2 do
Benjamin Riter	4	12		6	30	60 do
Benjamin Riter	2	5		6	37 1-2	75 do
Singar	4	19		6	40	80 s e corner Wells' Addition.

The following is a list of the delinquent lands in the second ward in the city of Nauvoo, for the year 1843.

Names.	Cost.	Am't of Tax.	Valuation.	Acres.	Description of Lands.
C. Keegan	6	6 00	12 00	80	e 1-2 s e q r sec 36 t 7 r 9 w.
Lewis C. Freymeyer	6	2 00	400	40	w 1 w q r sec 36 t 7 r 9 w.
James Vofit	6	4 25	850	160	n w q r sec 31 t 7 r 8 w.
Chauncy Robinson	6	30	60	15	pt sec 25 t 7 r 8 w.

DANIEL HENDRIX, Assessor and Collector of the Second Ward, Nauvoo, Dec. 4th, 1844.—31-4w

NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice to the public that my wife Lydia Code has left my bed and board, of her own free will and accord, without any reasons or provocation. Therefore I warn all persons against crediting her on my account; as I will not be responsible for, nor pay any debts of her contracting.

JOSEPH CODE.

Dec. 23, 1844—34-3w

NOTICE

WHEREAS my wife Bridget Gilmore has left my bed and board, without any just cause or provocation—this is therefore to forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting from this date. JAMES GILMOUR.

Nauvoo, Dec. 12th, 1844—no 34-3w

NAUVOO FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers, at the Foundry lately occupied by H. Kimball in the city of Nauvoo, are prepared to furnish CASTINGS, and JOBS OF CASTINGS, to such as wish, as cheap as the same kind of work can be had in St. Louis. A share of public patronage is solicited.

N. B. Old pot-metal bought.

SAMUEL SIMPSON.

MORGAN PHELPS.

Dec. 24, 1844—34-3m

NOTICE

WANTED to purchase at E. OAK LEYS Store, (the office of the Nauvoo Tannery,) 5000 Cow Hides, and 5000 Calf Skins. Also 5000 Cow Hides and 5000 Calf Skins wanted to tan on shares. Dry Goods and Groceries sold at a reasonable price, and country produce taken.

E. OAKLEY.

G. W. ROSECRANS,

B. R. BENTLY.

Nauvoo, Ill. Dec 16, 1844—33-3m

WHEREAS my wife Mahala Bee-

lee has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation; this is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting.

GEORGE PEEBEE.

Dec. 14, 1844—33-3w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of William Van Orden, late of Hancock County, Ill. deceased, are hereby requested and notified to exhibit the same before the Probate Justice of said County on the first Monday in February next 1845, for adjustment and allowance, and all those indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

JULIA ANN VAN ORDEN,

Administratrix.

Nauvoo, Dec. 11, 1844—33-4w

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

Two experienced Blacksmiths for one year or more. Men of families would be preferred.

A. B. FULLER.

Augusta, Lee County, I. T.

Dec. 2nd 1844

HAT STORE.

THE subscriber has taken a store on Mulholland St., half a mile east of the Temple, where he now offers for sale Fur and Silk Hats of the latest fashions, and manufactured of the best of materials.

Country produce taken in exchange.

Also a good assortment of Groceries and Provisions

A. MERRILL.



## NEW ORLEANS GUESSING INSTITUTE.

*Mammoth Eclipsed—New England Ahead—The "Professors" No more.*

A seedy son of New England found himself, recently, all alone, unknown, and "hard up," in New Orleans. Of course he soon set about guessing some way to get out of the scrape; and, before he had quite whittled his stick away, he became absorbed in the inception of a grand thought. It seems, sitting down to guess, his astute brain made a plunge, at once, among the metaphysical and scientific ramifications of *guessing*; and, not long after, he might have observed, with a sober sort of twinkle in his eye, marching off along the "Levee," apparently looking for a house to let, humming—

Yankee Doodle! come along!

When fortune falls distressing,  
There's nothing like a Yankee song,  
And scientific guessing!

Early next day, our hero and another odd-looking genius were seen on a ladder, nailing up a broad strip of canvas all across the front of a house on the Levee; and the job being completed, there was displayed, in flaming, sprawling, straggling, broken-backed, decapitated, knock-kneed, round-shouldered, bow-legged, limping letters, Roman, German, Hebrew, caligraphic, chirographic, Arabian, Armenian, and Pot-look-inn:

NU ORLEANS GESSING INSTI-  
TOOT.

GESSING TAUT IN ONE LESSON.  
Only 20 Five cents.

The thing produced a sensation, at once, among sailors, peddlers, Levee laborers, and all sorts of stragglers. Our Professor borrowed an old rotten awning, hung it up, and divided his room in two, put his assistant at the door to take in quarters, turned a tin cup inside down on the middle of an old rickety table, got a vial of vinegar, a pot of tar, a bottle of whiskey, and various other well-known odoriferous affairs arranged around him; and, with a black skull cap on his head, and a red stick in his hand, he made no bad "splurge" at the representation of a modern Faust. Madame Ludwig might have taken a lesson from him, ("you understand me now") and Herr Alexander should have seen him. He drew a mystic ring on the ceiling, with charcoal, filling it up with most indecipherable "curleues," right over the table, and business soon commenced.

In straggled an open-mouthed enquirer after the mysteries of guessing. "Stranger, good morning; walk up and prescribe yourself as a true enquirer after the irrelevations of Gessology. Put your left hand upon the converted tin cup. Very well. Lift your right hand to the ceiling, and fix your eyes upon the magic circle. So. Now, if you wink or remove your eye, you'll ruin the hul business, stranger; so, jest hold still. Now I proceed to pervoke the guessing spirit to descend upon you. What is this I hold under your nose?"

"Vinegar."

"Crimini jingo! you learn fast! what's this?"

"That's tar."

"Right again, my pupil; what's this?"

"Brimstone."

"Good; you envelope the faculty really amazing! Can you guess what this is?"

"Whiskey, by thunder!"

"All creation! how quick you take it! are you sure it's whiskey?"

"Sure! well, I reckon!"

"You'd better taste it and see. Is it whiskey?"

"Well, it is."

"Take a good swig, then; you'll do stranger; you're ready to graduate—Come in, next. 'Hallo! mister, don't take that bottle away."

One after another, as fast as he could dispose of them, the Professor found his customers sliding half shyly in upon him all day long, and when, now and then, one would exhibit a belligerent spirit, between good humor and whiskey, the New England Magician still managed to send him off satisfied. Every body coming out was questioned by the eager crowd in waiting, as to "what sort of a show it was, any how?" and the answer was pretty generally the same—"First rate, and no mistake, and the last experiment is worth half the money!"

The Professor counted his receipts that night, finding a round sum to help him on west; sold his "institute" for a premium to his enterprising assistant, and the next morning he was off, jingling the silver in his pocket and blessing devoutly the benefits of science!—*St. Louis Reveille.*

From the New York S. S.

## DESTITUTION IN ENGLAND.

The parish police and coroner's reports, published in the British press, continue to furnish extreme and painful cases of destitution and suffering among the poor of England. At Maidstone petty sessions a poor girl, fifteen years of age, was complained of for pulling four turnips

from the field of a Mr. Baxter. It was at six o'clock in the morning. She had been gathering hops, was very hungry and thirsty, and when spoken to, threw the turnips on the ground and went away, but was afterwards apprehended. The magistrate appealed to Mr. Baxter to withdraw the case, but the latter refused to do so, and the girl was sentenced to pay fourpence, the value of the turnips, three shillings and sixpence costs, and sixpence penalty. The girl had no money, but soon after a boy came into the court, crying bitterly, who stated that he had just pawned the shoes from off his feet to pay for his sister. The money was paid and the girl discharged.

A poor plasterer, named Russell, fell from a scaffolding while at work, fractured four of his ribs, and received other injuries. He was taken to the workhouse of the parish, turned over to the care of the nurses of the establishment, and died during the night, without having any attention bestowed upon him. At the coroner's inquest it was shown that the surgeon of the place had ordered the sick man certain medicines to be administered during the night, but the nurse having been kept up the night before, had gone to sleep and forgotten him, and he had died without assistance or attention. The jury "admonished" the nurse, and returned a verdict of accidental death.

A pale, consumptive-looking girl named Esther Pierce, was charged at a London police office with illegally pledging a shawl, which had been entrusted to her to embroider. She appeared in great distress, acknowledged the act, and said she had been driven to it to save herself from starvation, having neither food nor drink nor money to buy them with. For her day's work in embroidering a shawl, she received but five pence; and for this one which was larger than usual, and on which was to be worked over eight flowers—she was to receive but sixpence. Her statement was corroborated, and the shawl was produced, which was worked very tastefully, and the magistrate expressed himself with much indignation that any person with the least title to respectability should make a fellow or starve upon such starvation wages. The pawn-broker's assistant—who attended as a witness, stated that his master was willing to give up the shawl without any payment, on account of the extremity of the poor girl's case; and the magistrate thereupon dismissed the complaint. The poor fainting girl was removed from the bar, but had to take refuge in her parish workhouse. Some resistance was subsequently rendered to her, to procure for her a decent outfit of clothes, that she might obtain a servant's situation.

A poor milk man, named Davis, appeared at the Chancery Lane police office in complaint of an overcharge of costs. His furniture, which had cost him twenty-five pounds a short time before, had been destroyed and seized for rent. Five days afterwards he had offered the appraised value, which was only five pounds, with the costs, but the landlord refused to release the articles, a stain sale was made, and the goods sacrificed at the appraised value, and bought in for the landlord by his broker, who had made the illegal charge of costs. No one was present at the sale but the landlord and his two appraisers. The magistrate said that this was a fair specimen of the system of brokerage in Clerkingwell. The goods of a poor family were frequently swept away and sold in an underhand manner for one fourth their value, while the whole amount of brokerage was charged. He fined the broker one pound seven shillings and costs, and the overcharge was refunded to the poor tenant.

At the Banbury petty sessions, John Coggins, laborer, was charged by a book-out of the Earl of Jersey, with having a gun in his hand, in a stubble field, in search of game. He had no dog, did fire, and his gun was taken from him. The Rev. Mr. Matthews, before whom the complaint was made, a "sporting clergyman," without an affection of regret at his painful duty, sentenced the poor fellow to a fine of ten pounds. Coggins said his property would not fetch the money, when the reverend and humane magistrate decided that he must be committed for three months' hard labor. The prisoner was of good character, and had never previously been before a magistrate.

At the same session, John Dorzel, laborer, was charged with having left his wife and family chargeable to the parish. He had been absent in another county for work, after having sought in vain for employment at home, procuring only eight days' work in five weeks. While absent he saved up one pound, which he had paid for house rent since he returned, and had offered to repay the parish a little at a time; but as he had not sent home anything to support his family while absent, he was committed to prison for one month's labor.

A poor sick woman, named Phillis Peddor, a widow with several children, residing at Amptill, having died from want and neglect, the relieving officer under the poor law refusing to afford her relief, the case made much noise, and inquiries were accordingly instituted as to the facts. It was stated that she had been weakly for years; one of her children was subject to fits, and another was "rickety!" The net earnings of the whole family was not above 1s. a week at the outside. The mother used to receive a widow's pay from the parish, (2s. 6d. a week), but shortly that had been taken off. She received occasional charity from families in the neighborhood; but about nine days before her death, she said she had tired out all her friends and neighbors, and could not apply to them any more for relief. The conclusion of the inquiry

was that "out-door relief" was taken from sick widow because she refused to go to an infirmary; that repeated representations were made to the relieving officer of her condition; that he invariably refused to attend to them, and that the woman at last perished from want of nourishment, which she could not get, and which the parish or its officer refused to her.

A public meeting was held at Highworth on the 18th ult., the Earl of Radnor in the chair. "For the purpose of taking into consideration the distress of the working classes, and to discuss the benefits likely to arise if the trade in corn and other provisions were free," when a statement was read that had been made of his condition by a poor man of the neighborhood. We copy from the London Times:

"I, a laboring man, in the town of Highworth, do humbly pray that something may be done to lighten the difficulties and distress under which I labor through the want of the times. I have a wife and four children to maintain out of 8s. a week. My children are so small that my wife and children are not able to go out to work, as the oldest is under nine; so all depend on my 8s. a week, which I find is not enough to maintain us in a proper manner, as I have to pay 1s. 9d. for house rent, 9d. for fire, and 6s. for six gallons of bread at 1s. a gallon, which alone amounts to 8s. 6d., and leaves me, therefore, in debt 6d. I have nothing left to buy tea, sugar, candles, meat, and other things for my numerous children. As it is, I have to work in the harvest from daylight to dusk like a slave, to pay what I get behind at the shop, and I can't do it then, instead of my having something left to spend with the tailor and the draper, to clothe my wife and children. Something must be done. What will be the end of it, I know not. I can't stop longer to see my wife and children nearly half-naked and distressed."

*Rules for Ladies.*—Marry not a profligate, because the depravity of his heart will corrupt your children and embitter your existence.

Marry not a gambler, a tippler, or a frequenter of taverns; because he who has no regard for himself, will never have any for his wife.

Marry not a man who makes promises which he never performs; because you can never trust him.

Marry not a man whose actions do not correspond with his sentiments, because the passions have dethroned reason, and he is prepared to commit every crime to which an evil nature, unrestrained, can instigate him. The sake of that man who regards not his own ideas of right and wrong is deplorable, and the less you have to do with him the better.

Marry not a man who has the habit of running after all the girls in the country; because the affections are continually warring, and therefore, never can be permanent.

Marry not a man who neglects his business; if he does so when single, he will do worse when married.

*Rules for Gentlemen.*—Marry not a woman who cannot make a shirt, or cook a man's victuals. Such a woman would keep you poor all the days of his life.

Marry not a woman who is a lady and proud; because she will be eternally scolding if she does not get every thing she wants.

Marry not a woman who thinks herself better than any body else; because it shows a want of sense, and she will have few friends.

Marry not a woman who is fond of spinning street yarn; because such a woman will not make a good wife, and will never be contented at home.

Marry not a woman who is in the daily habit of slandering her neighbors, and giving ear to all the gossiping she hears. Such women make the worst of wives.

The Chinese mode of taking wild fowl, with which the neighborhood of Canton is famous, is curious and somewhat sportsmanlike. There is no missing fire—no powder getting lamp—no barrel bursting, no loitering with dogs—nothing but sport, and no "m'sake." Whenever they see a quantity of ducks settled in any particular piece of water, they send half a dozen gards to float among them. These gards resemble the pumpkins in England; but being hollowed out, they float on the surface of the water. On large pools they leave twenty or thirty all at once. At first the fowl are shy at coming near them, but by degrees they grow bolder, and as all birds at length grow familiar with a scare-crow, they soon gather around them, and amuse themselves by "whetting their bill" against them. When the birds get pretty familiar with them, they then prepare to deceive them more effectually. A Chinese hollows out a pumpkin which is pretty large, and after making holes in it to see and breathe through he claps it on his head. Thus accoutred, he wades slowly into the water, keeping his body under, and letting nothing be seen above the surface but the pumpkin, in which is his head. In this manner he moves imperceptibly towards the fowl, which suspect no danger. At last he fairly gets in amongst them; while they having been long used to see gards, take not the least alarm, even when the enemy is in the very midst of them; when, whenever he approaches a fowl, he strikes it by the legs, and draws it up with a sportmanlike flick of his wrist.

From Capt. Piddington's *China and Tea Talk*, No. 16.

## TWO STORES.

DAVID D. YEARSLEY has opened two Stores, one in the building lately occupied by Gen. Joseph Smith as a store, on Water street, the other on Mulholland street, a little east of the Temple, the Keystone Store, where he will accommodate his friends and the public with *Dry Goods and Groceries* to their hearts desire. A quick "pic" being better than a slow "bit,"—he means to sell cheap for cash and produce.

One man can not do everything, nor have everything, but he means, with two stores to do a double business, and keep a good assortment of *Crockery and Hardware* also.

Being fond of company he wishes all to call and see.

Nauvoo Nov. 17, 1844-30-3m

NOTICE.—About 6 or 8 thousand good lath wanted immediately. The amount shall be credited on things.

WM. CLAYTON, Recorder.

Nauvoo, Nov. 8, 1844-30f

## SELECT SCHOOL.

THE subscriber will open a Select School on Monday the second day of December next, on Knight Street, about three quarters of a mile east of the Temple.

Tuition for Reading and Writing 17 cts. per week.

Geography, Grammar, and Arithmetic, 21 cts. per week.

The higher branches of Mathematics, also Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy &c., 25 cts.

Tuition to be paid once a month by those who wish to remain in the school.

No reduction made for occasional absence.

All kinds of produce, store goods, and even money, (bought excepted) will be taken for pay.

JESSE HAVEN.

Nauvoo, Nov. 20th, 1844-29-3w.

## REMOVAL OF THE NAUVOO SEMINARY.

THE subscriber having removed his school to the large room on the corner of Parley and Carlin Streets, is prepared to receive pupils upon his usual terms, his third quarter will commence on Monday, the second day of December.

Persons can enter their children at any time during the term, but it is preferable that they should commence at the beginning of the term when possible.

Scholars from the country can have their boarding and tuition on very reasonable terms payable in provisions, wood &c., he has engaged the services of two competent female assistants, and hopes by the most unwearied diligence to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received.

TERMS OF TUITION.

Per quarter of 60 days.

Spelling, Reading, and Writing, 20.00

Arithmetic, Grammar, and Geography, 2.50

Natural Philosophy, 3.00

Book keeping, 4.00

ELI B. KELSEY.

Nauvoo, Nov. 27, 1844-30-3v

## ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE subscriber having taken out letters of administration from the court of Probate of Hancock County, Illinois, on the estate of Hyrum Smith deceased, notices and requests all persons having claims against said estate, to present the same to the court of Probate of said county, on or before the first Monday in January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for adjournment.

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

MARY SMITH.

Adm'r. of Hyrum Smith, deceased.

Nauvoo, Nov. 25, 1844-30-4w.

NOTICE.—THE subscribers from the east, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that they have taken a Shop on Main street, a few doors above the Nauvoo Mansion, where they are prepared to do all kinds of work in the millinery line.

A. & E. GRAY.

N. B.—A. & E. G. have furnished themselves with a patent press machine by which they are enabled to press their straw bonnets in a manner that will give perfect satisfaction.

June 10th 1844

## EARTHENWARE EARTHENWARE.

J. GROCOTT would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and vicinity, that he has commenced an Earthenware Factory, where he is now manufacturing Plates, Dishes, Bowls, Pitchers, Cups and Saucers, Milk-pans, and a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention, which will be ready for inspection and sale early in the spring, at his Manufactory in Rich Street, one block north of Parley Street.

Feb. 7, 1844. no11-1f.

## IOWA TWINS.

THE NAUVOO AND MONTROSE FERRY. THE Subscriber having completed a good and substantial ferry boat for crossing the Mississippi river between Nauvoo and Montrose, will cross at all times with the least possible delay. He would therefore respectfully solicit the patronage of those who wish to cross at all times and with speed and safety.

From the well known eligibility of the route for those crossing the Illinois river at Beardstown, Meredosia, or Naples and going to the new purchase in Iowa will find it much to their advantage to cross at this point as it is well known as being the nearest route between the above named points and the roads far superior to those of any other route.

DANIEL C. DAVIS.

May 23d. 1844.



*Coughs, Bronchitis, or any of the chest, whooping cough, pneumonia and all diseases of the Pulmonary organs.*

## NATURE'S OWN PRESCRIPTION.

A purely vegetable and highly approved compound preparation of *Pruan's* *irginiana* or *Wild Cherry Bark*, approved by the College of Pharmacy, recommended by the Medical Faculty, and universally acknowledged the most valuable Family Medicine ever discovered.

No Quackery!—No Deception!

The Physician may boast of his skill in many diseases, the Quack may puff his wonderful cures, but of all the remedies ever discovered for the diseases of the Pulmonary Organs, it is universally admitted that nothing has ever proved as successful as this medicinal preparation. Dr. Wistak's Balm of Wild Cherry, which has effected some of the most astonishing cures ever recorded in the history of Medicine.

Read what it has done!

A Surprising Cure.—Mrs. Martha Wilson, a poor but highly respectable member of the Methodist Church, was also afflicted with Consumption in its worst forms, and considered by all her friends, past recovery. A bottle of this Balm was pressed to her, which relieved her immediately. This circumstance being made known to the members of the church, the purchased several bottles for her which relieved her entirely.

The same society have purchased over FORTY bottles for persons in indigent circumstances, and positively assert it has not been used in a single instance where it has not given surprising relief.

We, the undersigned, members of the Berlin Benevolent Society of the Methodist church have examined the above statement of Mrs. Wilson's case, hereby certify it is in all respects true, and earnestly recommend Dr. Wistak's remedy to all who are afflicted.

GEORGE MILLER, ELIZABETH JACOBS, THOMAS CROMBS, MARY GARDNER.

All orders from dealers south and west of the Wabash river should be addressed to Benja. Phelps 76 Chestnut street, St. Louis, Mo. The above truly valuable medicine is for sale at this office.

Nov 13-29-3m

## BENJAMIN PHELPS.

No. 76 Chestnut Street, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

WESTERN GENERAL AGENT FOR ALL THE

## BEST FAMILY MEDICINES.

OFFERS to Dealers and others the following highly popular and valuable Medicines:

Wistak's balm of wild cherry  
Rev. I. Cover's balm of life  
Humphrey's Pile ointment  
Dr. Williamson's pain soother  
Bate's rheumatic liniment and pills  
Sappington's pills  
Dr. Starkweather's hepatic elixir  
Rev. I. Cover's magnetic remedy  
Bristol's sarsaparilla  
Fridley's tetter ointment  
Fahnestock's veruifuge  
Jew David's or Hebrew plaster  
Dr. Halsted's brisk pills.

Nov 13-29-3m

## NOTICE.—THE subscriber takes this

opportunity of informing the public generally, that he still carries on the business of

## BOOK BINDING.

In all its various branches; and having employed skillful and experienced workmen, he is prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have it as neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.

The following is a list of his

Quartos half bound plain 1.50  
do do do neat 2.00  
do whole bound plain 2.00  
do do do neat 2.50  
Octavo full bound plain 1.00  
do do do neat 1.50  
do hf bound plain 0.75  
do do do neat 1.00  
do do do extra 1.37  
Twelves full bound plain 62  
do do do neat 87  
do hf bound plain 50  
do do do neat 75

All other kinds of work not above enumerated, done on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN TAYLOR.

Nauvoo, Jan. 1, 1844.

## NOTICE.

A LARGE edition of the "Voice of Warning" is now out and for sale at this office.

## TO THE FARMERS AROUND NAUVOO AND VICINITY.

THOSE brethren who want to exchange their grain, pork, beef, potatoes &c., for property, wearing apparel &c., would do well to give the Temple committee a call. They would be glad to exchange any kind of property in their hands for grain, inasmuch as provisions are most wanted to carry on the works.

N. B. A good new turning lathe for sale at the Committee office.

WM. CLAYTON, Temple Recorder.

August 7th 1844-1f

## MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparation (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

## COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

## WORM LOZENGES.

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

## CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, lassitude and nervous affections generally. Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

## FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

A cure in all cases guaranteed or the money refunded.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER. This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents,) brings it within the reach of every person in the community.

A large quantity of these celebrated articles just received and for sale at this office.

## NOTICE.

PERSONS wishing to get the Times and Seasons, or other books bound, can be accommodated at the Printing Office, on reasonable terms.

There can be obtained at this office, the first, second, third and fourth volumes of the Times and Seasons, also most of the odd numbers, if subscribers should need any, to make their volumes complete.

## BOOTS &amp;c.

A LARGE quantity of English Boots &c. for sale at this office. Grain, Flour, Hides, and even cash, accepted in payment. Warm feet, warm friends, and wisdom, are very convenient, and so is change, even in trade. Try.

Nauvoo, Sept. 25, 1844. no22-1f.

## A. W. BABBITT,

Attorney at Law, HAS removed his office to the city of Nauvoo and has taken the office occupied by the late General Joseph Smith, where he will be ready to attend to any, or all business committed to his trust.

Cet. 9, 1844-23f

ANY quantity of provisions, for subscriptions, at this office. Sept. 25, 1844.

## TEMPLE.

"Milk as well as Meat" Some good milk cows are wanted at this office for the Temple. The Saints have done well in bringing in many good things and they will do more good by answering this call promptly.

WM. CLAYTON, Clerk for Trustees &c.

Nov. 6-1f

ALE